NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3104.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Abraham Muſgrave, deceaſed, by his executors, on the firſt day of the Twelfth Month (December) at two o'clock, afternoon, on the premiſes, that valuable plantation he lived on, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the county of Delaware, now called, and about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded north by a road leading from Philadelphia into the country, eaſt by Robert Johnſon, ſouth by Benjamin Lobb, and weſt by Thomas Garrett, containing about 125 acres; the land produces good crops of grain---water in moſt of the fields, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland thereon. There is on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, three rooms on the lower floor, a fire place in each room; a kitchen and well of water near the door, under cover, a good ſtone ſpring houſe with a valuable ſpring and waſh houſe adjoining; a large barn with good convenient ſtabling for cows and horſes; a bearing apple orchard and many other fruit trees; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of Fourth Month in the year 1790.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a good *eight day clock*. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, at the time and place, by JONAS SUPPLEE, HEZEKIAH HIBBERD, } Executors.

N. B. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes before the day of ſale, by applying to *Joel Sharpleſs* on the place, or to the Executors, who will ſhew the ſame.

November 14, 1789. §

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertiſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING, WILLIAM KENLY, SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31ſt of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *James Duffy*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, luſty bodied, round ſhoulders, ſandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generaly half ſhut, ſpeaks faſt and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved ſilver waſhed buttons, a blue waiſtcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with ſilk loops, a light cloth jacket with ſleeves and large buttons, ſtriped tow trowſers, blue woolen ſtockings lately footed, ſtrong ſhoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, and five new ſhirts. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to me, or ſecures him in Montgomery county gaol, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHIEVE.

November 11, 1789. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, a ſmall red milch COW, with ſome white ſtreaks in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

November 18, 1789, ¶ HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing within the ſubſcriber's encloſure, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 11, 1789. † LEWIS PAINTER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his ſhoulder and buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ADDRESS to the PUBLIC,

From the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes, unlawfully held in Bondage.

IT is with peculiar ſatisfaction we aſſure the friends of humanity, that in proſecuting the deſign of our aſſociation, our endeavours have proved ſucceſsful, far beyond our moſt ſanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this ſucceſs, and by the daily progreſs of that luminous and benign ſpirit of liberty, which is diffuſing itſelf throughout the world; and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine bleſſing on our labors, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore earneſtly ſolicit the ſupport and aſſiſtance of all who can feel the tender emotions of ſympathy and compaſſion, or reliſh the exalted pleaſure of beneficence.

Slavery is ſuch an atrocious debaſement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with ſolicitous care, may ſometimes open a ſource of ſerious evils.

The unhappy man who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently ſinks beneath the common ſtandard of the human ſpecies. The galling chains that bind his body, do alſo fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the ſocial affections of his heart. Accuſtomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a maſter, reflection is ſuſpended; he has not the power of choice; and reaſon and conſcience have but little influence over his conduct, becauſe he is chiefly governed by the paſſion of fear. He is poor and friendleſs----perhaps worn out by extreme labor, age and diſeaſe.

Under ſuch circumſtances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himſelf, and prejudicial to ſociety.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, ſo far that attention is evidently a ſerious duty incumbent on us, and which we mean to diſcharge to the beſt of our judgment and abilities.

To inſtruct; to adviſe; to qualify thoſe who have been reſtored to freedom, for the exerciſe and enjoyment of civil liberty. To promote in them habits of induſtry; to furniſh them with employments ſuited to their age, ſex, talents and other circumſtances; and to procure their children an education calculated for their future ſituation in life. Theſe are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will eſſentially promote the public good, and the happineſs of theſe our hitherto too much neglect fellow creatures.

A Plan ſo extenſive cannot be carried into execution without conſiderable pecuniary reſources, beyond the preſent ordinary funds of the ſociety. We hope much from the generoſity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or ſubſcriptions for this purpoſe which may be made to our Treaſurer, JAMES STARR, or to JAMES PEMBERTON, Chairman of our committee of correſpondence.

By order of the Society,

B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.

Philadelphia, 9th of November, 1789.

Philadelphia, 26th October, 1789.

At a meeting of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. An eſſay of a Plan for improving the condition of free Negroes was preſented by the committee appointed to prepare it, which after deliberate conſideration was adopted as follows,

A PLAN for improving the condition of the Free Blacks.

THE buſineſs relative to Free Blacks ſhall by tranſacted by a committee of twenty-four perſons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this ſociety, in the month called April; and in order to perform the different ſervices with expedition, regularity and energy, this committee ſhall reſolve itſelf into the following ſub-committees, viz.

I.

A committee of Inſpection, who ſhall ſuperintend the morals, general conduct and ordinary ſituation of the Free Negroes, and afford them advice and inſtruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II.

A committee of Guardians, who ſhall place out children and young people with ſuitable perſons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeſhip, or ſervitude) learn ſome trade or buſineſs of ſubſiſtence. The committee may effect this partly by a perſuaſive influence on parents, and the perſons concerned, and partly by co-operating with the laws which are, or may be enacted for this, and ſimilar purpoſes; in forming contracts on theſe occaſions the committee ſhall ſecure to the ſociety, as far as may be practicable, the right of guardianſhip over the perſons ſo bound.

III.

A committee of Education, who ſhall ſuperintend the ſchool-inſtruction of the children, and youth of the free blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the ſchools already eſtabliſhed in this city, or form others with this view; they ſhall in either caſe provide that the pupils may receive ſuch learning as is neceſſary for their future ſituation in life; and eſpecially a deep impreſſion of the moſt important and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They ſhall alſo procure and preſerve a regular record of the marriages, births and manumiſſions of all free blacks.

IV.

A committee of Employ, who ſhall endeavour to procure conſtant employment for thoſe free negroes, who are able to work, as the want of this would occaſion poverty, idleneſs, and many vicious habits. This committee will, by ſedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number; they will alſo provide, that ſuch as indicate proper talents may learn various trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themſelves for ſuch a term of years, as ſhall compenſate their maſters for the expence and trouble of inſtruction and maintenance. The committee may attempt the inſtitution of ſome uſeful and ſimple manufactures, which require but little ſkill, and alſo may aſſiſt in commencing buſineſs, ſuch as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inſpection ſhall find perſons of any particular deſcription, requiring attention, they ſhall immediately direct them to that committee, of whoſe care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature the committees ſhall confer, and if neceſſary act in concert. Affairs of great importance ſhall be referred to the whole committee.

The expence incurred by the proſecution of this plan ſhall be defrayed by a fund, to be formed by donations or ſubſcriptions for theſe particular purpoſes, and to be kept ſeparate from the other funds of this ſociety.

The committee ſhall make a report of their proceedings, and of the ſtate of their ſtock, to the ſociety at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER V.

The manner of taxation in a number of the American States is oppreſſive and diſtreſſing to the poor.

IN every ſtate a certain proportion of property muſt be devoted to public uſe, to ſupport government and defray the expences of general preſervation. The contribution deſigned for theſe ends conſtitutes the national revenue, and ought to be paid by the people in proportion to their ability. Much depends on the manner of apportioning and collecting this contribution. In a very poor country, by a juſt ſyſtem of taxation, ſufficient ſums to anſwer the public needs may be collected without injuring any; in the richeſt nations on earth, ſmall ſums may be demanded in ſuch a way as to produce almoſt general wretchedneſs. In moſt nations, there hath been more oppreſſion in the manner of taxation, than by the greatneſs of the ſums demanded. This ſubject, therefore, deſerves attention by a people, who are laying the foundations of government and happineſs. The reſources of this empire are immenſe—to call them out in a way that is equal and not oppreſſive to any claſs of citizens, is the only difficulty. My laſt number urged the propriety of including in one general ſyſtem the whole American debt, part of which now ſtands charged againſt the union, and part againſt particular ſtates. On this plan, all will ſee there muſt be ſome further means of producing a revenue to the United States. In a number of inſtances, the manner of ſtate taxation is oppreſſive to thoſe citizens who have ſmall property. Repeated attempts have been made in moſt of the ſtates, to amend their reſpective ſyſtems; but with little ſucceſs. To amend a defective ſyſtem of finance is next to impoſſible, and involves more evils than it cures. The preſent manner of taxation is favorable to a number of *great* men, even to impede any eſſential alteration; and this is a ſerious reaſon for a tranſferal of the ſtate debt to the United States, who, in the arrangement of a new ſyſtem, may avoid the oppreſſive parts of ſtate taxation. In the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, a poll tax is in uſe. In Connecticut, conſiderable more than one quarter of the whole ſtate revenue ariſes from polls. I cannot ſay how great a proportion in Maſſachuſetts, but believe it is not leſs. Art cannot contrive a more oppreſſive mode of drawing money from a people, than by a poll tax. The frugal and hardy living of the poor generally renders them prolific—their houſes are filled with hungry ſons, which with great toil they are educating more for the public, than for themſelves. Before theſe ſons are arrived to manhood, the father hath a ſevere poll tax to pay for them individually. You will often ſee a poor and induſtrious family, who earn their bread and their every thing by labouring at a ſmall price per day, or by cultivating the lands of others on ſhares, pay a greater tax to the ſtate than their neighbour of wealth. This is taxing induſtry and not property—it is making thoſe who muſt do the labour, pay the expence of public protection. Were the the people who inhabit theſe ſtates brought together, eighteen out of twenty would vote out a poll tax; but it is ſo interwoven with the ſtate ſyſtems, and ſo many efforts have been nade in vain, that I deſpair of a remedy, but by a general and national arrangement, which I am certain will be on more juſt principles.

The poll tax is a diſcouragement to manufactures, which the true policy of this country ought to promote. It is rare that mechanics arrive at great riches, few of them are able to pay a tax for a large number of apprentices, and this conſideration alone prevents many maſters, who would otherwiſe have their ſhops filled with poor boys learning ſome art uſeful to themſelves and mankind. This is a diſcouragement both on manufactures and on the poor.

The taxing of wild and uncultivated lands takes place in a number of the ſtates. To tax this property which is abſolutely unproductive, is attended with more evils than will be at firſt imagined. Few men either think it equitable, or have the means of paying an annual tribute for dead property. The old countries in the United States are ſo far cleared, that there ought to be an encouragement for preſerving wood and timber. Many who would be contented to have their intereſt lie without uſe in wild lands, not being able to diſcharge the taxes, have ſold them. Even in the agricultural towns our foreſts are moſtly deſtroyed—the poor, unable to pay an advanced price, begin to ſuffer for fuel, and the dearneſs of timber and lumber will ſoon be ſeverely felt by all kinds of people. This piece of ſtate policy, by graſping at a little, for it is only a ſmall ſum which any would dare to affix on dead property, hath loſt much. It would be better policy, in the old countries of America, to allow a bounty on the growth of timber. We ought to enrich the cultivation of our improved lands and preſerve our wood.

Arbitrary aſſeſſment, by the opinion of one or ſeveral men, is an oppreſſive mode of taxation, and ought not to be the baſis of a national revenue. This is practiſed, in ſome manner and degree, by moſt of the States within the Union. Juſtice will not be done through ſo many preju-

dices, as are found in the minds of aſſeſſors; and if perfect juſtice could be done, the ſelfiſhneſs or ignorance of very many will lead them to ſuppoſe they are over aſſeſſed. The man thus ſoured will grumble more at a ſmall taxation than for four times the ſum impoſed on known principles, and where his exact quota is calculated by the letter of the law. Taxing of polls and unproductive property, as an injury to the poor, and calls on thoſe to pay, who cannot without making a great ſacrifice of their intereſt. Arbitrary aſſeſſments is expoſed to injuſtice, and ſours the minds of the people. We hope theſe things will be conſidered in the arrangement of fœderal meaſures, and that ſuch a plan will be deviſed by the treaſury board, as will invite the people and creditors to throw the debt under their management.

PARIS, September 10.

Diſcourſe delivered at the National Aſſembly on the 7th of September, 1789, by the female Citizens who came to make an offering of their jewels and other ornaments as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debts.

MESSEIGNEURS,

THE regeneration of the ſtate is a work committed to the National Repreſentatives.

The liberation of the ſtate ſhould be the care of every good citizen.

In order to enable the Senate to fulfil a vow that was made by Camillus to Apollo before the capture of Vieum, the Roman ladies made a voluntary offering of their ornaments to the Republic.

But no vows can be more ſacred than engagements contracted with the creditors of the ſtate; the public debt ſhould be ſcrupulouſly diſcharged, but the means ſhould be rendered eaſy to the people.

It is in that view that ſeveral citizens, wives or daughters of artiſts, come to offer to this auguſt National Aſſembly thoſe ornaments, which they would bluſh to wear, when patriotiſm bids them ſacrifice them to the public good. What woman is there, worthy the title of citizen, who would not prefer to the inſipid parade of vanity, the inexpreſſible pleaſure of converting the ornaments of her perſon to ſo excellent an uſe?

Our offering is no doubt of ſmall value; for among the votaries of the fine arts, glory rather than riches is the purſuit: our offering is in proportion to our means, but not to the ſentiment that animates our breaſts.

May our example be followed by many citizens of either ſex, whoſe circumſtances are far more opulent than ours! and our example will, my Lords (Meſſeigneurs) be followed, if you will but deign graciouſly to accept, if you will procure the facility of making voluntary contributions, by eſtabliſhing from this moment a bank, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving patriotic gifts in money or jewels, to be invariably applied to the diſcharge of the national debt.

Reply of Le Preſident of the National Aſſembly, to the Female Citizens, who have made an offering of their perſonal ornaments towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

THE National Aſſembly beholds, with infinite ſatisfaction, your generous ſacrifice, which emanates from motives of true patriotiſm.

May the noble example which you offer us at this moment, the heroic ſentiment from which it proceeds, and may it find as great a number of imitators as it does admirers!

You are far more adorned by your virtues, than you could be by the precious ornaments which you ſacrifice to the good of your country. The National Aſſembly will take into conſideration the plan which you propoſe with all the warmth which it inſpires.

A true copy. Signed,

HENRY DE LONGEVE, Sec. Nat. Aſſ.
DECHAMPS Sec.

A correct liſt of the ladies (wives or daughters of celebrated artiſts) who, on Monday, the 7th of September, 1789, delivered in the National Aſſembly, their jewels, and other female ornaments, as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

Married Ladies.

Moitte, Preſident and firſt mover of the patriot ſcheme, Vien, De la Grence the younger, Suvee, Berrner, Du Vivier, Belle, Fragonard, Veſtler, Peron, David, Vernet the younger, Deſmarteaux, Beauvallet, Cornedecer, the wife of a merchant.

Unmarried Ladies.

Vaſſe de Borecuil, Veſtier, Gerard, Pithouc, De Vierville, Hautemps.

LONDON, September 8.

The propoſed Senate of France is not to be compoſed entirely of the nobility, in which particular it differs from our Houſe of Lords; it is, beſides, elective, not hereditary: and the age of 35 is, perhaps, a wiſe precaution, to guard againſt the precipitancy of youth. No perſon was permitted to take his ſeat in the Roman Senate until he had compleated his 40th year.

Sept. 9. Some circumſtances have lately happened which have greatly diſcompoſed the National Aſſembly. The Marquis de St. Hurgne, a character here not unlike that of a certain Scotch Lord with you, having taking it into his head that many of the members of the National Aſſembly had been corrupted to betray their country, and, of courſe, that their liberties were in danger! He aſſembled a great number of perſons in one of the Coffee-houſes, where he made a long harrangue, naming above 150 of thoſe he ſuppoſed traitors, and propoſed that they ſhould go in a body to ſeize them, and at the ſame time bring the King and his ſon to Louvre, and ſend the Queen to a convent called St. Cyr!

The minds of the common people being eaſily inflamed on ſuch occaſions, eſpecially when, as now, they are not under the reſtraint of law, a very conſiderable number of them marched off; but the Marquis de la Fayette, having timely notice of their deſign, immediately diſpatched ſeveral ſtrong parties of the militia to get poſſeſſion of all the roads leading to Verſailles; before twelve o'clock the bridges of St. Cloud and Seve, the road of Mendon, and others, were ſeized, and defended by 300 men each, with ſix pieces of cannon. The rabble getting intelligence of this abandoned their project, and returned quietly home; ſo that, in the morning, few of the inhabitants of Paris had received any information of the affair.

This affair, however, with ſome threatening letters which have been ſent to the Preſident of the Aſſembly, and ſeveral of the members, informing them that 15,000 men were ready to *light up* their caſtles, houſes, &c. occaſioned much debate in the Aſſembly. At length the affair was diſmiſſed, as not worthy notice, and a vote only paſſed, recommending to the magiſtrates and the commandant-general to watch over the ſafety of the capital, and bring the authors of any tumult to condign puniſhment. This diſturbance is ſuppoſed to have been excited by the clergy, who are ſecretly enraged for the loſs of their tithes; and by the ariſtocratic party, who are diſcontented on account of the abolition of their privileges. The Marquis is taken into cuſtody.

Accounts received at Paris from Bruſſels, dated the 26th ult. mention, that the Brabanters have ſhaken off the yoke of the Emperor; that the King of Pruſſia has ſent 40,000 men to their aſſiſtance; that this force has been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants of Bruſſels; that the Imperial troops have laid down their arms, and that two regiments have joined the Pruſſians.

It is generally reported on the continent, that 50,000 Pruſſians are ordered to march to the frontiers of the Empire and France, to prevent the entrance of thoſe they term *mal Francois* into Germany.

Six thouſands Heſſians and other German troops are to join them, to form the Cordon.

The Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets are ſaid to be again out at ſea, the latter having left the harbour of Carliſcroone, where it had been ſome time repairing the damages ſuſtained in their late running fight with the Ruſſians.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empreſs at Peterſburg on the 7th of July; when her Majeſty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct laſt campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that ſervice, and has only obtained a ſhort leave.

The Ruſſian flotilla in the Archipelago has obtained ſome advantages over the Turks, and has taken one of their iſlands.

By a letter from Count Voinorich, dated the 5th of July laſt, we are informed that a Ruſſian ſquadron of nine ſail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a ſmall diſtance from the iſland of Tine, with a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſail of the line, four large frigates, five xebecks, and two half gallies.

The Turks bore down on the Ruſſians, who waited for them; and ſo well did they receive them that they were put to flight, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of them when this letter was written.

Many of the Nobleſſe of France, who have been to ſeek for ſhelter in foreign countries, are in a pitiable condition, being obliged to depend for protection and ſupport on the bounty of diſtant relations, or even of courts to which they have been nearly ſtrangers. It is not to be ſuppoſed, however, that ſuch of them as have large poſſeſſions, will reſign them without a ſtruggle; nor will the courts and relatives to which they have fled, continue patiently to maintain them, without making ſome ſtrong effort to get rid of the burthen.

From this and other circumſtances there is but too much reaſon to think that the commotions in France will be renewed; and that kingdom be made a ſcene of bloodſhed, ſimilar to what this country was in the unhappy days of Charles the firſt.

Monſieur, elder brother to the King of France, is ſuppoſed to have quitted that kingdom to join the Count d' [illegible], as he has not been ſeen in public ſince the feaſt of St. Louis.

A private account from Paris relates, that ſome apprehenſions had been entertained, that the King was alſo endeavouring to quit his dominions!---The ſudden departure of Monſieur may have led to this conjecture.

The leaders of the revolution, imagining ſome grounds for this alarm---waited upon Mr. Neckar, and communicated their fears.---It is ſaid that the reaſoning of the miniſter was very convincing, and the affair here ended.

A republican government ſeems now to be the ſole object of the National Aſſembly of France. By the plan offered for a new conſtitution, the King is ſtripped of the royal functions, and rendered a mere cypher.

Conſiſtently with the plan of the new conſtitution, no member is to be admitted till turned of 25 years of age.

Agreeably to the ſame plan the National Aſſembly are to be called together every firſt day of December, and not continue ſitting longer than four months.

Sept. 12. At Paris, every thing ſeems quiet:----The Marquis de Huruges, who was the promoter of the late tumults, is arreſted, and in priſon:---The frequenters of the Palais Royal are frightened at it, and we hear no more of thoſe who have, for ſome time paſt, excited ſuch alarms.

Advices from Germany aſſert, that the Pruſſian troops are in motion in every quarter, which cauſes much ſpeculation. It has been conjectured by ſome, that they have a view to the politics of Poland, and that Dantzick is the object. Others have not ſcrupled to aſſert, that they regard more eſpecially the Netherlands of France.

By letters from ſeveral parts of the Electorate of Cologne, the territory of Cleves, &c. we learn, that the contagion of revolt and revolution is widely ſpreading, and that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect a ſimilar cataſtrophe to that of Liege.

Sept. 19. The ſpirit of liberty has croſſed the Rhine.

The people of the bailiwick of Wildſtadt and Liechtenau, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, have driven away all the perſons employed by the Prince as collectors of his revenue, and demoliſhed the two houſes.

Where this will end no one at preſent can tell.

The Dutch ſquadron under the command of Chevalier de Kingſbergen, conſiſting of four ſail of the line and five frigates, has actually put to ſea.

The ſailing orders were delivered to the Admiral ſo unexpectedly, and were ſo preſſing, that he was obliged to weigh anchor, though a great deal of his baggage was aſhore, and conſequently left behind.

The politicians have endeavoured, but in vain, to diſcover the deſtination of ſo conſiderable a force at a time when the Dutch are at peace with all the world.

Sept. 24. The ſituation of affairs in the ſouthern provences of France is ſtill very alarming. Whilſt the banditti are firing country-ſeats at Dauphiny, the neighbouring county, Province, is expoſed to a different ſpecies of fury.

So determined is government that Ruſſia ſhall derive no aid from this country, that orders have been ſent to all our frigates in the North Sea, to board the Ruſſian cruizers, and take the Engliſh ſeamen out!

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

Extract of a letter from Baſtia, the capital of Corſica, dated Aug. 15.

"A trifling incident has juſt now effected a revolution, which appears to have been meditated ſome time. Mr. Preſtean de Lunelle, a merchant from Lyons, who happened to be here on ſome buſineſs, appeared a few days ago with the national cockade the people ſhewed an inclination to follow the example, and in a few hours we were all decorated with enſigns of freedom. Part of the people, armed, went to offer the French General a cockade, who found that he was obliged to wear it. They then demanded that the debtors ſhould be releaſed, and on the Governor's expreſſing a diſlike at this meaſure, they opened the priſon door. The ancient municipal conſtitution was annulled, and a new one formed, compoſed of ſuch citizens as had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this new revolution.--One happineſs, however, we have to boaſt of---all has been accompliſhed without the loſs of a drop of blood. The only act of vengeance was in deſtroying the houſe of the Chancellor of the Police.---Such men in all countries are obnoxious.

"At Calvi, it is ſaid, ſome lives were loſt in a ſkirmiſh between the French troops and the inhabitants. The people, however, prevailed.

"The inſurrection was general over the iſland, and there was every appearance of concert and of ſyſtem."

THE Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requeſted to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inſt. at two o'clock, P. M. at the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet. G. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wedneſday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold, at public ſale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe townſhip, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. ſurveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Iſaac Williams, of Cheſter county, deceaſed. The moſt part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is alſo well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log houſe on it, and ſome land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN PATTON. Auctioneer.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Thurſday, the third day of December next, on the premiſes, a valuable tract of land, within 13 miles of Philadelphia, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 65 acres of land, whereon is erected a good houſe and barn, with 6 acres of good watered meadow, and a good ſpring houſe, with a good ſpring of water, likewiſe a good orchard, there is ſufficient of timber for the uſe of the ſaid place. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by §1w.

JESSE DAVIS,) Adminiſtrators.
Nov. 19, 1789. ISSAACHAR DAVIS,)

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Edward Davis*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that ſettlement may be made on the day of ſale, and all perſons indebted to the eſtate are deſired to come in and pay their debts on ſaid day, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with according to law. JESSE DAVIS,) Adminiſtrators.
Nov. 19, ‡ 1w. ISSAACHAR DAVIS,)

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

Living in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the weſtern diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber ſwamp, the remainder good wood land; on the ſaid place is a large dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, under a good ſhed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon houſe, hay houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, and other convenient out houſes, all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, and the terms of ſale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Callow-hill-ſtreets continued in the Northern Liberties, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet about 25 feet, and in length or depth to Water-ſtreet; bounded on the north by ground of Joſeph Cowperthwait, Eſq; on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground of Beaven Rakeſtraw, and on the weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to -------. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Rebecca Griſcom, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in Wicacoa (near the Swedes church) and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a corner of John Bringhurſt's land, in the line of land late of Philip Johns, deceaſed, thence extending by the ſame ſouth 58 deg. eaſt 13 1-4 perches to a corner of ſaid Johns's land, and thence eaſt 18 deg. ſouth 24 perches to the river Delaware, and thence down the ſaid river ſouth 10 deg. weſt ſeven perches two feet and an half, or thereabouts, to a corner of Enoch Flower's land, thence by the ſame north 68 deg. weſt 41 perches to the ſaid Bringhurſt's land, then north 30 deg. eaſt ſeven perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 60 perches: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Warwick Coates, deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Paſſyunk townſhip, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ GEORGE CLECKNER.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath without lawful cauſe eloped from my bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that ſhe ſhall or may contract after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

ST. JOHN's *(New-Brunſwick)* Oct. 23.

By the arrival of the ſloop Patty, Capt. Camby, from Boſton, we have received the unfortunate account of the total loſs of the ſloop Ranger, Captain Raiſbeck, upon Cape-Cod, on Sunday the 4th inſt. The particulars of this fatal cataſtrophe, as near as we can collect them, are as follow:----That from the 20th of September (the day of leaving this port for New-York) they met with continual contrary winds till Sunday, the 27th, when they had a very heavy gale from the S. E. under which they ran for the whole day. That it encreaſed towards night, when they (willing to make as much of their paſſage as they could) continued the ſame courſe, but unfortunately in a few hours found the veſſel on ſhore near the Plate Land. In this ſituation ſhe lay from the 27th to Sunday the 4th inſtant, with fine moderate weather, they having, during that time, very ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves, and expecting the next day to get the veſſel off. Unluckily, however, a ſecond ſevere gale came from the S. E. which in ſpite of every effort, in a few hours daſhed her totally in pieces. We have a pleaſure in adding, that unfortunate as this event is in itſelf, it is ſomewhat leſſened by the providential circumſtance of all the paſſengers having got ſafe on ſhore without being hurt, and the things in the veſſel being removed without any conſiderable loſs or damage.

Oct. 30. Sunday morning laſt, we were witneſs to one of the ſevereſt gales of wind ever experienced here.---Fortunately, however, its continuance was of ſhort duration.---It began early in the morning, and encreaſed till eleven o'clock, blowing a perfect hurricane at S. and S. E.---Several houſes and ſtables in the city were unroofed. The centry boxes in Fort-Howe were lifted from the ground, and carried a conſiderable diſtance by its impetuoſity. The veſſels riding at anchor in the harbor moſtly parted from their cables---ſome were driven on ſhore, and others were much injured by being drove againſt the rocks---and its direful effects were too juſtly apprehended by every anxious ſpectator. It was at this time, however, very fortunately, low water, and as the tide aroſe the wind abated, or it is impoſſible to predict what ſcenes of devaſtation muſt inevitably have followed. We are happy in adding, we have not as yet heard of any material injury being ſuſtained at ſea, or along ſhore, though we much dread the conſequences.

SALEM, November 10.

Capt. Leach arrived here on Sunday from Cape de Verds. On the 20th ult. lat. 31, long. 63, took from the wreck of the brig Favourite Laſs, bound from Baltimore to Barbados, her Captain and crew: The brig had overſet two days before in a gale of wind, and the people were all upon her round-houſe. They took out of her ſeven barrels of flour.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Captain Mead, of the brig Carolina, who arrived here on Sunday, on the 2d November, in lat. 43, 5, long. 53, ſpoke the ſhip Fortitude, Capt. Oaks, out 53 days from St. Ubes for Boſton, in a leaky condition---both pumps conſtantly going---had loſt her bowſprit, and was ſhort of proviſions. Capt. Mead ſupplied her with fifty pounds of bread and ſeven gallons of brandy.

Capt. Prince, on his paſſage from St. Euſtatia, in lat. 35, 12, in ten fathoms water, off Cape Hatteras, ſpoke the ſhip Robinſon, Iſaac Robinſon, Maſter, from Killybegs, in the north-weſt of Ireland, bound to Norfolk, in Virginia; Capt. Robinſon fell in with the brig William, Moſes Ventries, Maſter, on the 24th of September, from Glaſgow, bound to North-Carolina, but was ſo leaky that they could not keep her free, and abandoned her and went on board Capt. Robinſon; in lat. 35, 4, long. 66, Capt. Robinſon was obliged to cut away his main-maſt in a heavy gale of wind, on the 20th of October, lay on her beam ends, ſhifted her ballaſt, and expected to have foundered; Capt. Prince hoiſted out his boat and ſupplied him with bread and water, and ſome other neceſſaries, and took one of the brig's people on board his veſſel, and at the ſame time fell in with a ſloop from Bermuda, bound to North-Carolina, and put the Maſter and the reſt of the crew on board. When Capt. Prince left St. Euſtatia, there was reckoned to be 12000 barrels of flour at that iſland.

Capt. Cator, of the ſloop Lady Hammond, the 7th inſt. ſpoke the ſhip Robinſon, Capt. Iſaac Robinſon, from Dublin, bound to Virginia, under a jury main-maſt, in lat. 34, 13, N. long. 71, 59, W. Upon her paſſage the Robinſon fell in with the brig William, belonging to North-Carolina, in diſtreſs, having ſprung a leak: ſhe took the crew on board, and left her ſinking. The ſhip carried away her main-maſt on the 27th of September, and when the Lady Hammond left her the crew were upon very ſhort allowance, but the wind was favorable.

Nov. 18. By the laſt accounts from St. John's, New-Brunſwick, we learn that the Hon. Aſſembly there have paſſed an act for laying an impoſt on the following articles: "That from and after the 30th October, there be and hereby is granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the uſe of this province, and for the ſupport of the government thereof, the ſeveral rates and duties on the articles hereafter mentioned, which ſhall or may be brought or imported into any port or place within this province, except the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, directly imported from thence, to be paid by the importers thereof, that is to ſay---for every gallon of rum or other diſtilled ſpiritous liquors, two-pence; for every groſs hundred weight of brown ſugar, two ſhillings when landed, allowing twenty per cent. for tare; for every pound of coffee, one penny; and for every barrel of wheat flour, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any or either of the United States of America, two ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity."

The tour of the Preſident through the eaſtern ſtates is an event which has ſerved to call forth the latent principles of virtue, gratitude and patriotiſm, in an eminent degree:---The real friends to the revolution---the advocates for government, peace and freedom, were fully convinced that the attachment of the people to the conſtitution was ſolid and permanent---that their love and veneration for the Preſident could receive no addition---Still the pen of ſlander has not been idle---and the tongue of calumny has not been ſilent---while jealouſies and apprehenſions have been excited reſpecting imaginary evils---It therefore ſeems neceſſary that ſome great occaſion ſhould offer, to call forth the real ſentiments of the union, and afford that demonſtrative evidence of what the people *feel*, which all the adverſaries of our national honor "ſhould not be able to gainſay or reſiſt."---

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated October 28.

"This day, at eleven o'clock the Preſident was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on board the Admiral's ſhip---the Majority of the fleet ſteered, the Midſhipmen rowed, all dreſſed in red---when the Preſident arrived he was received on board, in the ſame ſtile they receive their Kings, viz. The officers took off their ſhoes---and the crew all appeared with their legs naked."

By a veſſel in 38 days from Havre de Grace in France, which arrived here on Sunday laſt, we learn, that all was peace and quietneſs in that kingdom.

The United States will undoubtedly riſe to higher degrees of eminence in the ſcale of empire, than any of the nations that have gone before them---the moſt curſory view of the ſubject furniſhes ample ground for ſuch a belief.---What were all the nations of the earth in point of legiſlative knowledge, compared to the people of this confederated republic? Hiſtory furniſhes nothing, that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe that the doctrine of equal and juſt repreſentation was ever known among them---a ſafeguard to freedom that can never fail, ſo long as we juſtly prize it. How very few are the names of perſons who were eminent for knowledge and virtue, that hiſtory has handed down to us---The preſent century has produced more men of ſuperior abilities in the little Iſland of Britain, than flouriſhed in the Roman Empire for two thouſand years.---And America has infinitely the advantage of the moſt refined and enlightened of any of the ancient republics---whether the compariſon is made with reſpect to the foundations of the governments, or the habits, genius and information of the people.---Rome was founded by free-booters, and the leading principle of the policy of that people in all the periods of their exiſtence was conqueſt.---This was reduced to habit---her patricians found their account in encouraging the propenſity; her victories were the victories of ſavages---and the conquerors of the world were finally ſubdued by their acquiſitions; for in proportion to their abilities, the Roman people, and every other nation ſince time began, were luxurious.

To what purpoſe then is the example of the ancients held up to the people of the United States?---They have more effectual barriers againſt luxury, in their local ſituation, in the principles of their government, in their ſuperior light---and eſpecially in the means of perpetuating knowledge, and the principles of humanity, their ſchools and univerſities, than the world hath ever been favored with in any former period.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) Nov. 11.

We hear from Northumberland county, that a road has lately been cut from the mouth of Munſey creek, to the forks of Loyal Sock, and from thence to the mouth of Sugar creek, near Tioga. By means of this road the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehannah are connected. It is twenty-ſeven miles nearer than by the Indian Path up Lycoming, and much better. The road paſſes in many places through a rich level country.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, October 25.

"Buſineſs of every kind is ſtagnated here, and every thing in confuſion---an embargo has been laid theſe five days paſt, the town illuminated, and the inhabitants under arms every night, in conſequence of an expected revolt of the negroes. All domeſtic affairs give place to the politics; ſcarcely a French native to be ſeen, who has not a cockade, compoſed of red, white and blue."

Capt. Campbell, from Amſterdam, ſpoke on the 7th inſtant the ſhip Roſeway, of London, from New London (Connecticut) bound to Grenada, out 16 days, all well---lat. 28, 45, N. long. 57, 30, W.---On the 26th September Scilly N. 6 leagues, ſpoke the ſhip Friendſhip, Smith, from London, bound to Baltimore, out 10 days, all well.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow ground, containing about 12 acres, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Glouceſter road, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing and county of Philadelphia, bounded on the eaſt by the aforeſaid road, on the north and weſt by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; and on the ſouth by ground of Hezekiah Williams: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Johns, and to be ſold for and during the term of his natural life.

Alſo about eight acres and five perches of Meadow ground, adjoing or nigh to the above deſcribed lot; bounded eaſtward by the aforeſaid road, northward by ground of William Zane, on the ſouth by a lane or road, called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and weſt by Samuel Wetherill's ground: Taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns, and to be ſold for and during the term of his natural life, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on the 12th day of December next, by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of Thomas Lewis, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, deceaſed,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, within two miles of the ſign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaſter road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime ſtone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one has three fire-places below ſtairs and one above, the other is a log houſe, log barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring houſe over a good ſpring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing ſtream, on which there is a good mill-ſeat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, beſides a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known by DANIEL CORNOG, and JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers. †

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A Leaſe for about foureeen years, of and in a certain two ſtory frame Meſſuage, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in front eaſt and weſt about twelve feet nine inches and an half, and in length or depth north and ſouth 41 feet; bounded on the north by ſaid South ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Luke Morris, on the ſouth by ground late of John Stanton, and on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot.

Alſo two two-ſtory frame meſſuages, and two brick kitchens, with the lot of ground on which they ſtand, containing in front on ſaid South-ſtreet 18 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 41 feet (more or leſs) bounded northward by ſaid Cedar-ſtreet, eaſtward by the above deſcribed lot, ſouthward by ground formerly of ſaid John Stanton, and weſtward by a meſſuage and lot of the Widow Miller; the above lots are ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Fifteen Pounds, payable to Elizabeth Miller Taken in execution as the property of John Ackerdly, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a

Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Late the Property of Mr. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes, No.	*Lots.*		*Val.*	*Total.*
1	1	A Lot of Ground 71 feet front on Eighth ſtreet and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new Brick Houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front		5333 30 90
2	1	A Lot of Ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth ſtreet, and 130 feet deep		1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original Allegorical Picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)		220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honor of *Shakeſpear*, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)		220
5 *to* 8	4	Select Scenes from Shakeſpear's Plays, *viz.* 1 from the *Tempeſt*; 2 from *King Lear*, and 1 from *As you like it*, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,	170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth Act of Hamlet Idem		160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches		85
11	1	A Superb full-length Portrait of Mrs. *Yates* in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed,		85
12	1	A fine Portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington		60
13 *to* 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear: Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes	40	360
22 *to* 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons, well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II, and a Peaſant's Family	32	96
25 *to* 30	6	*Landſcape*; *Paſtoral Concert*; Viſion of St. Helena: General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains, Small whole length of K. Geo. II	22	132
31 *to* 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro, from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia, Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs	15	135
40 *to* 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo, No. 52, an Anatomical Figure, in bronze; No. 53, a Set of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound, and finely engraved, and No. 54, a Garden Scene	8	120
55 *to* 66	12	Ditto, Ditto	7	84
67 *to* 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; Elegant Engravings, framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. No. 82, a Shagreen Caſe, containing 13 Antique Caſts	6	252
109 *to* 118	10	Ditto, Ditto	4⅔	46 60-90
119 *to* 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes; Fancy Pieces, &c.	3	99
152 *to* 501	350	Paintings; Drawings, and Prints	2	700
502 *a* 1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings	1⅓	798 60-90
	1100		*Dollars*,	11,000

1100 Tickets, at 10 Dollars each, 11,000 Dollars.

There are no abſolute blanks in this Lottery, for it is a Lottery of ſale: that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this Lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at 10 dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which Public Notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the Drawing is over, the ticket Numbers, with the Prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the adventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 & 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the Drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper, to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a complete Catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a Copy of which will be lodged with His Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers, the Prizes now bear. *Philadelphia*, November 21. 2awIm.1awtf

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---If is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs ot ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Sherer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of *Mrs. Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.---The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf. ROBT. T. HOOE,

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet,*
(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Eſq;*

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

" *Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

This Day is Publiſhed, ſold by
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet,

Two SERMONS,

Delivered in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Of the States of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia* and *South-Carolina*, viz.

SERMON I. On Wedneſday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the ſaid *Convention*.

SERMON II. On Tueſday, Auguſt 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend *David Griffith*, D. D. late Biſhop elect of the ſaid Church in the State of Virginia.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons publiſhed at the requeſt and by order of the Convention.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, friizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs. foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304¼ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¼ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres,

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26 h day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.
Of London and Edinburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable atuhor of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,
Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.
Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbetf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam,*

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

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